ARTICLE II. TITLE

CHAPTER 11. IMPLEMENTS OF HUSBANDRY

§ 11.1. Purpose.
This chapter establishes guidelines for determining whether a vehicle is an implement of husbandry; that is, whether it is one that is used exclusively for agricultural operations and only incidentally operated or moved upon highways.

§ 11.2. Categories.
There are several categories of implements of husbandry, classified according to their relative incidence of operation or movement upon highways:

(1) Field equipment. Vehicles designed to be used only in the fields, such as choppers, disc harrows, cultivators, balers and the like. The only time the vehicle is used upon highways is to move it from one field or barn to another.

(2) Other vehicles. A vehicle designed for operation both on the farm and upon the highways, but used primarily on the farm, such as a farm tractor, farm wagon and steam cleaner.

(3) Trailers. A vehicle designed to haul and apply fertilizer and insecticide on farmland and operated only during daylight hours, which complies with 75 Pa.C.S. § 4529 (relating to slow moving vehicle emblem).
(4) *Agricultural equipment.* A vehicle which has agricultural equipment—for example, grain grinders or corn shellers—permanently attached in a manner which precludes the hauling of supplies, material, farm products and the like.

**Source**


**Notes of Decisions**

Where the vehicle was designed primarily for highway use and had not been physically modified, the court held that it was not an implement of husbandry under subsection(b)(2), which requires substantial adaptation for highway use before it can be categorized as an implement of husbandry. *Senft v. Keystone Insurance Co.*, 479 A.2d 1066 (Pa. Super. 1984).

**§ 11.3. Photograph required.**

If an implement of husbandry, other than field equipment, is to be registered, a photograph of a unit shall be submitted with the application for certificate of title and registration.